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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), authorized the gradual reduction of its troop level and requested me to report by 9 August and 9 October 1995 on the discharge of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and the progress made towards the repatriation of refugees. Regular oral briefings on developments related to Rwanda have been given to the Council and the present report describes developments up to 30 September.

2. In my last progress report, of 8 August (S/1995/678), I provided an update on the situation as at 3 August. Subsequently, in a letter to its President dated 29 August (S/1995/762), I informed the Security Council of recent developments in Rwanda and the Great Lakes region. In a further report dated 25 August (S/1995/741), I informed the Council of progress made on the practical and legal arrangements for the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the activities of its various organs. On 22 September, I transmitted to the President of the Council an account of the visit that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had made to the Great Lakes region at my request from 31 August to 7 September 1995.

3. As Rwanda continues its search for healing and rehabilitation, problems relating to repatriation and security have again highlighted the challenges that remain. Continued cooperation with the United Nations and the international community as a whole, manifested at various levels during the period, is a positive and hopeful sign. The benefits of such cooperation, however, will be limited as long as the Rwandese remain divided by fear and mistrust and the spectre of renewed conflict hangs over the country.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

4. During the period under review, the Government's declared policy of promoting broad-based participation and national reconciliation was influenced by two major events. The first was the departure of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, who left office on 28 August together with four other Cabinet Ministers. The second event was the killing of 110 villagers at Kanama on 11 and 12 September. The Government, however, moved quickly to contain and counteract these events: first, it appointed a new Prime Minister and replaced the departing Cabinet Ministers; secondly, the Vice-President and Defence Minister, Major-General Paul Kagame, visited Kanama the day after the killings, acknowledged Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) excesses and promised punishment of the guilty.

5. The efficient manner in which the Government of Rwanda handled the forcible repatriation by Zaire of some 13,000 Rwandese refugees in August testified to the progress that has been made in stabilizing Rwanda. Despite the unexpected expulsion of the refugees, the Government, with logistical support from UNAMIR, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, received and resettled its nationals in a generally humane and orderly manner.

6. On 9 September, 1,200 former members of the Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) were formally integrated into RPA after completing an intensive retraining programme, bringing to over 2,000 the number of former RGF troops now serving with RPA. Government officials point to this achievement as being consistent with the spirit of the Arusha Peace Agreement which provided for the merging of the two Rwandese armed forces into a single national army.

7. To strengthen and widen further the base for durable stability, the Government has continued its normalization efforts in the countryside, especially in the communes, where most Rwandese live and from where most refugees fled. The new Prime Minister and the new Minister of the Interior recently met with provincial administrators (Préfets), who called for the expeditious and effective restoration of local administration throughout the country. On the critical issue of security at the local level, the Minister of the Interior has reaffirmed the Government's determination to set up a new communal police force to be trained with the assistance of the civilian police component of UNAMIR.

8. The mission of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire revealed a strong convergence of interest among Governments, donors and refugees on the importance of a safe, accelerated, organized and voluntary return of refugees. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will be able to set in motion such a repatriation if all commitments made during the High Commissioner's mission are respected. For this to occur, however, the international community must lend immediate support to the efforts of UNHCR, both in the countries of origin and in those of asylum.

9. Since the High Commissioner's mission, UNHCR itself has been working in this sense. In Rwanda, officials reaffirmed their desire to see refugees return and promised to do everything in their power to facilitate voluntary return in

conditions of safety and dignity. A meeting of the Tripartite Commission involving the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda and UNHCR took place from 18 to 21 September, at Arusha, at which practical measures were agreed on for starting large-scale repatriation of the more than 600,000 Rwandese refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania.

10. A meeting of the Tripartite Commission involving Zaire, Rwanda and UNHCR was chaired by the High Commissioner at Geneva on 25 September. This was the first meeting of the Commission since it was created in October 1994. A joint communiqué reaffirmed commitments to create conditions for repatriation to Rwanda in a safe and organized manner. The Government of Rwanda agreed to strengthen reception facilities, reduce border controls and provide security and protection to returnees in collaboration with UNHCR and other human rights organizations. The Government of Zaire agreed to reduce all forms of intimidation in the camps within its borders. The decisions reached at that meeting will be implemented through technical meetings that will be held at Gisenyi later this month. The process will then be evaluated by the Tripartite Commission at Geneva or in Zaire.

11. In the context of a renewed regional effort to promote voluntary repatriation, UNHCR is expanding its mass information campaign aimed at the refugees in the camps, by broadcasting objective information to counter extremist propaganda. The campaign also comprises group meetings with UNHCR field staff, visits by refugees to their home communes and the dissemination of leaflets containing information gathered in Rwanda.

12. In response to the anticipated increase in the rate of return to Rwanda, UNHCR is augmenting its facilities at official border entry points to ensure the proper reception of all returnees. It is also expanding activities in the communes of origin, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has the lead role in their rehabilitation. Quick Impact Projects to fill gaps in UNDP long-term plans are under way in water and sanitation, education, health, shelter and community services.

13. Meanwhile, repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Burundi has been gaining momentum. Between 5 and 25 September 1995, more than 4,000 refugees were repatriated under UNHCR auspices from the camps in northern Burundi, bringing to a total of some 18,000 the refugees who have been assisted by UNHCR since June 1995. UNHCR further estimates that an equal number repatriated spontaneously. The number of Rwandese refugees remaining in Burundi is 155,000.

14. From Zaire, which currently hosts 1 million Rwandese refugees, 3,500 new caseload and 5,934 old caseload refugees were repatriated under UNHCR auspices during the month of September. During the same period, 147 refugees returned to Rwanda from Bukavu. As a result of recent developments described above, and in view of repatriation deadlines imposed by the Government of Zaire, it is hoped that the pace of repatriation will quicken substantially.

15. Crucial as these improvements are, national reconciliation depends not only on the repatriation and safe reintegration of the refugees but also on the establishment of an effective and credible national judiciary to ensure justice and equal treatment for all Rwandese nationals. Currently the judiciary remains

largely inoperative. Up to 500 people continue to be arrested weekly, usually on suspicion of involvement in the genocide, adding to the more than 50,000 currently detained in inhuman conditions in Rwanda's overcrowded jails. An effective judiciary is vital to correct this dangerous situation.

16. An improved judicial system could also help to avert a potentially damaging crisis in the long-simmering area of property rights. This problem discourages the return of refugees and is a source of much of the tension that confronts communities in various parts of Rwanda, especially in Kigali.

17. It is vital to translate into concrete action the good intentions expressed by the Government of Rwanda regarding various recovery efforts. Government officials have insisted that the continuing lack of adequate resources limits their ability to act effectively. Greater effort, however, is needed in some areas to put the Government's policies into practice. For instance, appropriate action is still awaited to finalize the selection, by the National Assembly, of the President and five Deputy Presidents of the Supreme Court.

18. The neighbours of Rwanda recognize the link between Rwanda's stability and that of the region as a whole and are supportive of my effort to convene, jointly with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a regional conference on peace, security and development. My Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region, Mr. José Luis Jesus, having secured the full support of OAU, is currently consulting the countries concerned.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

19. The United Nations Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda continued its activities in the field of human rights monitoring, technical assistance to the judicial system, improvement of prison conditions and educational seminars. By the end of September 1995, it had deployed 130 members with three legal experts being assigned to work with the Ministry of Justice. As part of the working group established by my Special Representative to address the problem of overcrowding in Rwandese prisons, the Field Operation is involved in information gathering, in facilitating the work of the "triage" commissions which have been established to expedite the processing of detainees' cases, and in the coordination of short- and medium-term initiatives for rehabilitating the judicial system.

20. A database has been created with other United Nations agencies to provide accurate information on refugee movements. In this connection, human rights field officers monitor returnees by visiting transit centres and accompanying them to their home communes, where feasible. After the returnees arrive at their final destinations, follow-up visits are made to them on a weekly basis. When possible, field officers visit the home communes prior to the arrival of returnees in order to assess conditions for their reception and resettlement.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

21. Since my last report on the International Tribunal (S/1995/741), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, the President of the International Tribunal, Judge Laity Kama, the Prosecutor, Justice Richard Goldstone, and Mr. Adronico Adede of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, who has since been appointed Registrar of the Tribunal, travelled to Rwanda for a three-day visit. They met with senior Rwandese government officials and my Special Representative to discuss the Tribunal's operations, including the functioning of the Prosecutor's office in Rwanda. On 1 September, they visited the seat of the Tribunal at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, to inspect the premises designated for it, as well as a proposed prison site and accommodation arrangements for the Tribunal's staff.

22. A Headquarters Agreement relating to the seat of the Tribunal was signed on 31 August between the United Nations and the United Republic of Tanzania, and a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Rwanda covering the Prosecutor's office at Kigali is currently being negotiated. Despite continuing administrative and logistical difficulties, it is hoped that the Tribunal will be able to begin its proceedings before the end of the year, though this objective is threatened by the financial crisis currently afflicting the United Nations. I would like, once again, to express my gratitude to those Governments which have contributed personnel and other resources to the Tribunal and my hope that such support will continue.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. UNAMIR deployment and activities

23. The reduction of the UNAMIR force level, mandated by Security Council resolution 997 (1995), continued during the reporting period. In that resolution, the Council decided to reduce the UNAMIR strength from 5,500 to 2,330 by 8 September and to 1,800 by 8 October. As at 30 September, the force stood at 1,836; a total of 288 military observers out of an authorized level of 320 were also deployed in the country (see the annex to the present report).

24. In accordance with resolution 997 (1995), UNAMIR continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return and resettlement of refugees and in promoting a climate of confidence and trust. When Rwandese refugees were forced across the border from Zaire between 19 and 24 August, UNAMIR troops and military observers, in coordination with UNHCR and other United Nations agencies, supported the Government's resettlement efforts in several ways. This included helping to construct transit camps for the temporary accommodation of the returnees; providing vehicles to help transport the returnees from the transit camps to their home communes; and contributing to a sense of confidence among the returnees by providing a presence at the border checkpoints, in transit camps and in communes of destination. UNAMIR is helping to improve conditions in transit camps, in anticipation of a future large-scale return of refugees.

25. UNAMIR continued to make available to the Rwandese authorities its engineering and logistics capacity. The force has helped construct and renovate detention centres to relieve the overcrowding in Rwandese jails. It has also assisted in the construction or repair of bridges, roads and schools and in the transport of humanitarian assistance, including food and medicines.

B. Security aspects

26. The killing of some 110 men, women and children at Kanama, in north-western Rwanda, on 12 September was the most serious incident of violence since the Kibeho tragedy five months earlier. It seriously endangered the improvement in the security situation which had occurred in recent months. The tragedy took place in an area where reports of cross-border infiltration and sabotage from refugee camps in neighbouring Zaire had been increasing. It was the latest in a spate of killings which also took the lives of local and provincial government officials, clergymen and judges. Such acts can only exacerbate tensions, deepen fears and impede repatriation.

27. I issued a statement on 13 September expressing my serious concern about the Kanama incident and welcoming the establishment of a joint investigation team including representatives of the Government, UNAMIR and United Nations human rights monitors. I also expressed the hope that the investigation would promptly ascertain the facts and recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. UNAMIR, human rights monitors and various United Nations agencies acted quickly to coordinate their assistance in the wake of this tragic event.

28. Cross-border infiltration and sabotage, leading to countermeasures by the Government, constitute the most worrying security problem in the country at the moment. As requested by the Security Council in resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995, I am working to set up an international commission of inquiry to look into allegations of arms supplies to and training of former Rwandese government forces. I am confident that the Commission's work will refocus attention on the need to prevent the destabilization of Rwanda. These security problems, however, are symptomatic of the underlying political impasse. It is the Rwandese people themselves who have the primary responsibility for improving the situation in their country and I again emphasize the need for all segments of Rwandese society to work together to build a stable and more secure society.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

29. During the reporting period, a major activity of the civilian police component of UNAMIR continued to be the training of the Rwandese National Police Force as mandated under Security Council resolution 997 (1995). The training of the third group of 515 gendarmes, which started on 31 July, is in progress and is scheduled to end early in December, giving Rwanda a total of about 900 of the estimated 6,000 trained gendarmes it needs. The training of the communal police, the second component of the Rwandese National Police Force, has been delayed because of the ongoing rehabilitation of the Communal Police Training Centre. It is expected that a 13-week intensive training programme will begin in October with the first of three groups of 750 communal police officers.

30. In addition to their training tasks, the UNAMIR civilian police continued to carry out monitoring duties, together with the military observers, in areas including the prisons and other places of detention and to maintain close liaison with local government authorities in Rwanda's 11 préfectures. Civilian police observers also continued to assist United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and human rights monitors in supporting humanitarian operations, especially during the forced repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Zaire.

31. In its resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the current authorized level of the Mission's civilian police component. As at 30 September, a total of 87 observers from 12 countries were deployed (see annex).

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

32. The deadline of 31 December 1995 set by the Government of Zaire for the voluntary departure of all refugees from its territory intensifies the enormous humanitarian challenges facing Rwanda and the international community in the months ahead.

33. The task of organizing voluntary repatriation of the estimated 2 million refugees currently hosted by neighbouring countries is an extremely difficult one. Following her recent visit to the region, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees believes that a realistic target for voluntary repatriation is between 500,000 and 600,000 persons by the end of the year. This incomplete target is, in part, due to the limited absorption capacity of many of the home communes in Rwanda. The Government of Rwanda has reaffirmed its commitment to receive and reintegrate all Rwandese refugees who wish to return. While the efficient manner in which the Government handled the forced repatriation from Zaire in August is a strong indicator of its commitment, it must be made clear to the international community that, for successful reintegration to occur, the resources required to rebuild and strengthen the capacity of communes to receive refugees have yet to be made available.

34. At my request, UNHCR is currently undertaking a demographic survey and assessment of existing infrastructure and population groups in Rwanda's communes. This exercise should help to identify the communes that are ready to receive returnees and those which need infrastructural rehabilitation. I have also requested UNHCR and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to work with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in the field to produce a special emergency appeal for the region later this month.

35. In spite of some progress since my last report, conditions in the prisons continue to constitute a major humanitarian crisis. More than 52,000 people are currently incarcerated, with arrests continuing to take place. In August, I requested the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to initiate, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda and the international community, effective and urgent measures to alleviate the present appalling situation in the prisons.

36. A Plan of Action, drafted by representatives of the Government of Rwanda and UNDP, for urgent action on prisons and in the justice sector has been circulated to the international community. A small team has been set up under my Special Representative to help mobilize resources and to accelerate the improvement of prison conditions. So far, US$ 260,000 have been provided to the Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda against identified needs of more than $43 million, of which $15 million is required for prison improvements and new detention space. Pending the provision of additional resources, I have made $2 million available for these efforts from the Central Revolving Fund.

37. In September, construction of the Nsinda detention centre, which will provide an additional detention capacity of 5,000, was completed. This facility, built with the assistance of UNAMIR, UNDP and the International Commission of the Red Cross, will help alleviate the worst prison conditions by receiving detainees from the most overcrowded ones, such as Gitarama. Two out of seven temporary detention sites are also near completion, providing short-term space for another 9,500 detainees. In view of the gravity and urgency of the situation, the World Food Programme (WFP) has also made available five of its warehouses for use as temporary detention sites. Meanwhile, agreements have been reached with the Government of Rwanda on the establishment of special detention centres for women and children. It is clear, however, that these various initiatives are temporary in nature, designed to respond to an emergency humanitarian situation. Any sustained improvement in prison conditions over the long term can be secured only through parallel action to help restore the Rwandese judicial system.

38. The situation with regard to the provision of humanitarian assistance, although improved since last year, remains exceedingly fragile. The preliminary results of a survey undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and WFP indicate that some 15 per cent of Rwanda's estimated 1 million families are vulnerable. Some 30 per cent of households are headed by women, with just under 11 per cent farming less than half a hectare of land. In this respect, I am pleased to note that efforts to promote household food security and income generation for women have been intensified during the reporting period. The United Nations Children's Fund has recently launched the first of several projects designed to assist widows and female-headed households. WFP is also helping 6,000 female-headed households through targeted assistance programmes and 4,000 through development projects for women.

39. Following the forced repatriation of refugees in August, I have decided that the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, which, as I informed the Security Council in my last report, had begun preparing for its eventual closure, should be extended until the end of October 1995. Transitional arrangements between the Office and the United Nations Resident Coordinator are being put in place to ensure that the coordination of humanitarian assistance will continue after this period, including the strengthening of the United Nations Disaster Management Team, headed by the Resident Coordinator. Efforts are also being made by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to support the Government of Rwanda's Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, which, together with UNHCR, oversees refugee movements and the initial phase of returnee assistance.

VIII. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

40. Following the mid-term review of the Geneva Round-Table Conference, held at Kigali on 6 and 7 July 1995, there has been a sizeable increase in the commitment and disbursement of funds pledged for the Government's Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery. As at 14 September, $523 million had been committed (up from $345 million in July) and $252 million disbursed (up from $86 million in July) against total pledges of $587 million made at Geneva in January 1995. In fact, since the Geneva Conference, total pledges have risen to $1,089 million. Some of these additional funds are to be disbursed over the period 1996-1997. Implementation of Round-Table projects appears to have made the most progress in the agricultural sector, whereas programming in the infrastructure sector is proceeding more slowly than expected.

41. In my last report, I informed members of the Security Council of a joint programme of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage its economic, financial and human resources. Since then, UNDP, in consultation with the Government, has begun developing a programme designed to enhance the latter's administrative capacity at the communal level. A further project would help to strengthen prefectural administration by developing government capacity to monitor the return of refugees and to programme rehabilitation/reintegration activities within the framework of the Government's Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees.

42. Through several food-for-work and income-generating activities, WFP is now not only providing more than 100,000 needy individuals with food, but is also assisting Rwanda's agricultural recovery, rehabilitation of destroyed infrastructure and construction of new houses, schools and water facilities. UNICEF, ICRC and several non-governmental organizations, which have been active in the construction and repair of water supply systems, are also training local communities to manage their own water points.

43. The international community continues to pursue a series of initiatives designed to help reinvigorate the Rwandese judicial system. Judicial offices and court buildings are being repaired and refurbished and, together with the Ministry of Justice, are being supplied with office equipment, vehicles and other materials. Training programmes are targeting various levels of the judicial and corrections systems in order to restore staffing levels in the professional and clerical ranks. UNDP is supporting the training, by UNAMIR, of the gendarmes and communal police who make up Rwanda's National Police Force (see para. 29 above).

44. Following a sharp depreciation in July, the Rwandese franc stabilized in August, in part because of proceeds from exports, and disbursements from the World Bank's Emergency Recovery Credit. While the prices of basic food items have also stabilized, they remain high compared with levels prevailing earlier in the year. Steps were taken by the Government in August to clamp down on unauthorized foreign exchange transactions involving the Rwandese franc, which was allowed to float freely in March. The Government has also requested that all

payments involving Rwandese enterprises and individuals be made in the local currency.

IX. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

45. In its resolution 49/20 B of 12 July 1995, the General Assembly decided, as an interim measure pending the submission at its fiftieth session of revised cost estimates and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to appropriate $109,951,900 gross ($107,584,300 net) for the operation of UNAMIR for the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995. As requested by the Assembly, my report containing revised cost estimates for UNAMIR is in preparation and will include the requirements for the current mandate period.

46. As at 26 September 1995, the total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the mission amounted to $159.3 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to $2,589.7 million.

X. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

47. Since my progress report of 8 August (S/1995/678), UNAMIR has continued to discharge the tasks entrusted to it under Security Council resolution 997 (1995). The efforts of UNAMIR, as well as the assistance provided by United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the international community as a whole, have made an important contribution to Rwanda's rehabilitation programme. Although much remains to be done, visible progress towards normalization and stability has been achieved.

48. It is clear that sustainable recovery is possible only in conditions of genuine peace and stability. Creating and sustaining such conditions is a matter primarily for the Rwandese themselves. Their country has come a long way from the carnage and chaos of just over a year ago. Yet the recent crises created by the expulsion of Rwandese refugees from Zaire and the killings near Gisenyi have underlined the fragility of the current recovery process.

49. The damage done to Rwanda's society and psyche by last year's tragic events has been brutal and profound. It is essential that those responsible be brought to justice so as to put an end to the prevailing culture of impunity and to prevent a recurrence of such atrocities. I am hopeful that the International Tribunal will soon commence its proceedings and that substantial, timely progress will be made on the installation of an effective national judiciary.

50. The refugee problem is perhaps the most immediate cause and consequence of the instability and political divisions confronting Rwanda and the Great Lakes region as a whole. If satisfactory solutions are to be found, it will be necessary to tackle the underlying political causes. This will require a process of genuine national reconciliation between the various segments of Rwandese society as envisaged under the Arusha Peace Agreement (A/48/824-S/26915, annexes). To this end, I wish to stress once again the importance of

dialogue and to recall the discussions I had with Rwandese officials during my visit to their country in July concerning the possibility of organizing informal round-table meetings and inviting participants from all sectors of Rwandese society, including the refugee community.

51. The issues before us go beyond Rwanda's borders. I remain convinced that long-term peace in Rwanda will continue to be elusive as long as large concentrations of Rwandese nationals remain encamped in neighbouring countries. I hope that the Commission of Inquiry recently approved by the Security Council to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to former Rwandese government forces will help defuse tensions and promote mutual confidence along Rwanda's borders. I welcome recent efforts to improve relations among the States in the region, which should help pave the way for the proposed Regional Conference on Peace, Security and Development. In this regard, I will soon be reporting to the Council on the results of my Special Envoy's first round of consultations in the Great Lakes region.

52. In conclusion, while Rwanda has made visible progress in its efforts to overcome the problems created by the tragic events of 1994, the country still has a long road to travel in its search for reconciliation and recovery. The mandate of UNAMIR is set to expire on 8 December 1995 and it is now time for the Government of Rwanda and the international community to give serious consideration to the future role of the United Nations in Rwanda.

53. Meanwhile, in view of the acute financial crisis currently faced by the Organization (the United Nations is today owed $3.24 billion), I have instructed all the heads of peace-keeping operations to explore ways to effect immediate savings, including possible troop reductions. In the case of UNAMIR, the Special Representative is currently studying, in consultation with the Government, the possibility of a very substantial troop reduction. I will be reporting to the Security Council in due course on this matter.

54. In submitting this report, I wish to express warm thanks to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the Force Commander, Major General Guy Tousignant, and to the military, police and civilian personnel of UNAMIR for their dedicated efforts, on behalf of the United Nations, to help the people of Rwanda and to promote the cause of peace in extremely difficult circumstances.

Annex

COMPOSITION OF UNAMIR AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1995

Country	Military personnel			Civilian police	Grand total
	Troops	Observers	Total		
Argentina		1	1		1
Australia	0		0		0
Austria		15	15		15
Bangladesh		36	36		36
Canada	100	10	110		110
Chad	2		2	5	7
Congo		7	7		7
Djibouti			0	5	5
Ethiopia	0		0		0
Fiji		1	1		1
Germany			0	7	7
Ghana	313	34	347	10	357
Guinea		17	17		17
Guinea-Bissau		1	1	6	7
India	943	22	965		965
Jordan		5	5	4	9
Malawi	136	14	150		150
Mali	132	13	145	10	155
Nigeria	152	17	169	10	179
Niger			0	7	7
Pakistan		5	5		5
Russian Federation		17	17		17
Senegal	1	2	3		3
Switzerland				3	3
Tunisia	19	0	19	10	29
Uruguay		26	26		26
Zambia	32	20	52	10	62
Zimbabwe	0	25	25		25
Total	1 836	288	2 124	87	2 211

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